ANTIOCH.

The Earthquake Visitation in Syria, with Alarmingly Fatal Consequences.

One-Half of the Ancient Town Laid in Ruins by the Shocks.

Fifteen Hundred Persons Swept from Life to Eternity.

Rise of the Waters of the Orontes and a River Run Over the Desolation.

Sorrow and Suffering at the Scene of Paul's Missionary Preaching.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 8, 1872.

A telegram from Constantinople, reporting the occurrence of a most fearini and fatal visitation by carthquake in the East, reached this city during the morning to-day.

The despatch states that the city of Antioch, in Syria, has just been visited by an earthquake, causing terrible loss of life and an almost general ruin of property.

One half of the city was totally destroyed, and 1,500 persons swept from existence suddenly. SUDDENNESS OF THE CATASTROPHY.

A rumbling noise, of almost unearthly sound, pervaded Antiocn at an early hour this morning. The people became alarmed and startled. They were not permitted a moment for reflection as to the cause, when the town was visited by three successive shocks of earthquake and earth waves, the force of which caused the buildings to vibrate and rock to and fro.

CALAMITOUS CONSEQUENCES.

Houses commenced to topple over and the inhanitants rushed from the falling buildings terrorstricken and shricking in dismay. They endeavored to force their way from the town to the open country, but very many of them perished in the attempt.

The river Orontes rose and swept over the lower portions of the city. The two bridges which spanned the river have been carried away, and great portions of the city walls thrown down.

WOE AND WAIL OF THE SURVIVORS. Great distress prevails in that portion of the city

which has not been demolished, and the innabitants are sadly in need of the assistance which is being forwarded to them rapidly from the cities and towns more adjacent to the scene of disaster.

Sketch of the City of Antioch The city of Antioch-or, as it is now carled, Antatien now again, for the fourth or fifth time, destroyed by an earthquake, was in ancient times one of the most famous in Syria, and at one period was even more wealthy and splended and populous than sither of its great rivals, Aleppo and Damasons. It is situated on the river Aazi (the ancient Orontes) about twenty miles from its mouth, and thirty-four miles west of Aleppo. It was founded about 300 B. C. by Seleucus Nicator, and named by him in honor of his father, Antiochus, filteen other cities, none of which have, however, so successfully survived the attacks of time, enjoying at about the same period a like distinction. Situated directly in the track of the caravans sopotamia and Persia, in a beautiful valley at the foot of the mountains which rise at this point from a narrow fringe of low lying shore, with abundance of water and a singularly fertile soil, the city soon became wonderfully prosperous, and the wares of Bagdad and Mosul, of Cashmere and Benares, halted in its caravansaries on their way to One cause of its wealth and greatness was no doubt the energy and industry of the colony of Greeks, of Athenian ancestry, by whom it was peopled, and who had been removed from the neighboring city of Antigonium by Seleucus. It was for several generations the favorite residence of the Sciencid Princes and became the capital of Syria. Spientid palaces and baths and amphitheatres and temples were built by the munificence of its rulers until it was as celebrated all over the Eastern world for the grandenr of its architecture as for the wealth and luxury and devotion to pleasure of its inhabitants. No doubt it fairly earned the compliment of being termed "Anuoch the Beautiful" and the "Queen of the East." At the height of its splendor it numbered 700,000 innabitants, and was the scene of almost uninterrupted speciacles and Its suburbs were especialty noted their beauty. A ring of verdure surrounded its walls of reddish stone, and at its gates were the sacred fountains and groves of Daplace and a worldfamous Temple of Apollo. It fell into the hands of the Romans in 64 B. C., and was planted with a Latin colony, whose members enjoyed the especial privileges of Roman citizens. Soon after the death of Christ the Gospel was preached by the Apostles. and a flourishing Christian Church was founded. Indeed, it was at Antioch that the followers of Jesus first assumed the name of Christians. About 115 A. D. it suffered terribly from an earthquake, but was restored by the Emperor Trajan. In 165 A. D. it was destroyed by fire, but was again rebuilt. As the Christian religion spread over the Roman empire its inhabitants gradually became exclusively Christian, and in the second, third and fourth centuries it was the principal seat of the true laith in the East, ten councils being held within its walls between the years 252 and 389. When the Latin power waned it suffered greatly from the attacks of Persia, and about the same period endured three great inmines, one of which, in 331, was so sever that wheat rose to the price of 400 pieces of silver a bushel. Between the fourth and seventh conturies the city was three those destroyed by earthquakes. In the sixth century it was made the seat of a patriarchate, which included in its province the Syriau, Mesopotaman and Chician Churches. It was taken by the Saracens in 635, together with the rest of Syria, and from that time has steadily declined in importance. In 975 it was again annexed to the Western Roman empire, and, having been retaken by the Moslem in 1024, was in 1098 captured by the Crusaders and made the seat of a fittle Christian kingdom, under Fonemond, the son of Robert Guiscard. It remained in Orristian hands for nearly two centuries, and was then taken, after terrible losses, by Bloaro, Sultan of Egypt. Since then its history bas been one of constantly waning prosperity. The Christian religion amost died out, and, though it had fourteen mosques, it did not possess a single Christian church until an American missionary was sent there a lew years ago to found a new church. In this he met with signal success, and the missionary journais occasionally contain very interesting necounts of this revival of the influence of the Cross. In 1922 it was again destroyed by a terrible carthquake. In appearance Antakiek is at present a miscrable little—and with native and the missionary journais occasionally contain very interesting necounts of this retined to square mud houses, with sloping and fait roots—by the way an unusual feature for a Eastern city—and with native little earthquake. In appearance Antakiek is at present a miscrable little and process of this ruined earthquake. In appearance of this ruined ear Christian, and in the second, third and fourth centuries it was the principal seat of the true faith in

From the proceeding sketch if will be seen that nere have previously been deciractive cartinakes in Aleppo in the years 115, 454, 526, 557 and 1822. It is a curious fact that tois city is within thousand or fitteen hundred times of the anti-point of California, where our last earthquase sensation securious.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Particulars of the Destruction of the Town of Lone Pine-List of Killed and Wounded.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, March 31.]

VISALIA, Biarch 30, 1872.

By the arrival, at two P. M., of Colonel Charles Whipple, by the stage direct from Lone Pine, I am embiled to low ward the particulars of what is undoubtedly the most destructive earthquake, considering the theatre of the damage, which has ever been experienced in the United States and probably for a great number of years anywhere on this Continent. The shook occurred at twenty deep minntes past two A. M. of Tuesday, the 28th, and, so far as I can learn. Lone Pine was pretty near the initial point of the disturbance. I judge so, at least, from its being the point where the agriculon was most violent and the greatest damage done.

Colonel Whipple is the only person who has yet arrived here from the Owens River Valley since it occurred, and he has been interviewed ever since. He was sleeping in a two story adoop house, up stairs, when the earthquake occurred. He sprang out of bed, caught his pants, and had proceeded about ten teet into the nail when he was thrown upon him, and ne was knocked momentarily insensible. As he went down with the crash of the building he says, "I thought of my wife and chidren, and then this is death." As soon as he came to and was able to dig out from the rulns he went down the street to the centre of the town, where the most appailing sight awaited num. Fifty-two hooses were thrown down, and flay-four persons, or more than one sixth of the population of the town, were oursed beneath the rains. The cries of those who were crashed in the lallen buildings were borne out apon the clear mountain air with terroble distinctness, and struck terror and dismay to the hearts of the relatives and friends who were more fortunate and madescaped. The most terrible upheavals were still going on, threatening every second to destrey the few houses that were still standing. The cuttages who were only wounded and find the dead, it is horrible to have to say that at this learnit line, when he is companion was kined at his side, and

ever there were cries for help until long after daylight.

A fire broke out in Mr. Loomis' store, beneath
which there was known to be powder stored, but
Mr. Covington, Mr. Lyman and others, at imminent
peril of their lives, worked at the fire until it was
subdued, and the danger of an explosion was averied. The work of rescue went on till nine o'clock,
at which hour twenty-three coffins were constructed—twenty-three dead bodies were prepared for
their final rest in the troubled earth. Thirty of the
wounded had been extricated and cared for, of
whom, it is feared, five may yet die. Colonel Whipple says Mr. Goldman told nim, about six A. M., that
he had counted 361 separate and distinct shocks.
There were four distinct klads of shocks, The check
of one he describes as if an enormous mouster There were four distinct kinds of shocks, The chect of one he describes as if an enormous monster shell situated exactly beneath the town had been exploded and came up almost to their feet with a duil thud, and as it reached the surface produced a terrile vibration; another wat a quick, violent oscillation of the earth without any noise or sign but its motion; the taird was preceded by a sound hise the long roll which drams beat before battle. Then the noise aled out and the chil came on. The fourth was like a 200-pounder Parrott, fired from a mountain side, the noise seeming to scale the monatanato their base, and when this passed over a terrific trembling commenced. The profoundest sympathy is felt here for the sufferers. A meeting of our cutzens is now being held at the Graham House, and about \$750 have already been subscribed, and prosens is now being neld at the Graham House, and about \$750 have already been subscribed, and provisions, blankets, &c., will be at once forwarded. Everything in the town was destroyed that was perishable, such as food and all the goods in the stores. I send fou an inst of the killed and wounded, and also the proceedings of a meeting held by the citizens of the late town. Exaggerated accounts had preceded Colonel whippie's arrival here about an enormous aperture being opened in the earth, volcamoes bursting out, and kindred reports. We had a story inat a guir was opened 200 feet wide; it is not twenty. A crack is made through the valley some unitry unies long, northward from Lone Pine, out it is not very extensive. There has been no volcame demonstration. came demonstration.
Independence stufered severely, but no one was killed there. The lnyo Independent office was badly pled, the press being capsized. No town was seriously damaged except Lone Pine.

Minutes of Chizens Manting at Lone Pine. meeting. The tohowing were appointed:—A. C. Harvey, Mr. Hart and Juan Macy. The meeting ten adjourned to ten o'clock of the 27th. At this meeting the Committee on Deaths, Funcals and meeting the Committee on Death Casuarties reported the following:—

Casuaties reported the following:

Jules Madelon, aged forty-five years, native of France; Goorge Joceiyn, aged forty years, native of California; Louisa Munithler, intant; Ange Mayson, aged step years, Cauliornia; Francisco Lopez, aged thirty-five years, Mexico; José Maria Ravina, aged fitty gears, Mexico; José Maria Ravina, aged fitty gears, Mexico; José Maria Ravina, aged fitty-five years, Mexico; José Maria Ravina, aged fitty-gears, Mexico; José Maria Ravina, aged fitty-gears, Mexico; José Maria Carlos Mesa, aged sixty-four years, Ireland; Lefenzo Mesa, aged sixty-four years, Cade; Antonio Monteri, aged twenty-one years, Mexico; John D. Ybeseta, aged forty-two years, Cadifornia; Louisa Tarracon, aged eyear years, Cadifornia; Louisa Tarracon, aged seven years, Cadifornia; Antone Tarracon, indant, California; Philoma Hearquez, four years of age, California; Philoprio Hearquez, two years of age, California; Lolinardo Tapita, aged sixtw years, Cade: William Cay, aged lorgy-two years, Nexico.

E Ansin Feddio, Theodola Carlos M. Carlos M. Carlos Carlos

aged forty-seven years, Mexico.

E. Austin Beddle, Thomas Gardiner, Mr. Burkhardt, Mrs. Burkhardt, Mr. McCall, Miss McCall, R. A. Loomis, D. P. Carter, Miss Findurt, Mrs. Keddy, C. Cohen, Mrs. Joslyn, Mrs. Califf, Miss Califf, Colonel Whippie, J. Manking, James Sourie, G. Francierro, M. E. Califfs and three children, E. Larrien, F. Murphy, Andres Lumas, P. Cervantes, S. Munez, L. Parca, J. Cordoba, K. Tarracon, J. Burton.

A motion was made to appoint a committee of five resums, the crizens to soiler subscriptions in the

A motion was made to appoint a committee of five responsible citizens to solicit subscriptions in the state, a great deal of suffering having been caused by the incessant and continuous carringuakes, a great aximoer of people having lost their atl and the tew merchandise being unable to give relief, their whole stock of merchandise being a mass of run and wirek. There is no lumber here to erect even temporary habitations, nor any of the common and wreck. There is no lumber here to erect even temporary habitations, nor any of the common netessaries of life, such as flour, groceries and clothing. The following gentlemen were appointed such committee:—J. B. Dinero, S. Seaun, John Lucas, C. Begail, T. H. Burroughs, Colonel Charles Whippie, William D. Moore, of independence, and S. F. Moulit, of Independence, On motion Colonel Whippie was appointed to go to Visalia, San Francisce and other points to solicit aid to start up building at angel. ings at once.

The meeting adjourned until ten o'clock of the 28th, to bury the dead and look after the wounded.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Proclamation from General McCook, Acting Governor of Unkoin-1 Warning to the Speculators Invading Indian Territory.
YANKTON, D. T., April 8, 1872.

The following proclamation has been issued by General McCook, in the temporary absence of Governor Burbank, in pursuance of orders from the Department of the interior:—
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF DAKOTA TER-

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF DAEOTA TERRITORY.

Information having reached the office of the Executive of said Territory through various sources
to the effect that combinations of men have been
and are now being made, with a view to entering
and occupying the region of country known as the
Brack Hills of Dakota, which is within the reservation belonging to the Stoux Indians, under the
plea that said Black Hill country has valuable mincial deposits, as well as quantities of timber fit for
lumber.

New therefore the stour is the stour of the plant o

nomber,
Now, therefore, I, Edwin S, McCook, Secretary
and Acting Governor of the Territory of Dakota, by
direction of the President of the United States,
through the Hon. Columbus Belano, Secretary of
the interior, do hereby warn all such
unlawful combinations of men, of whatever
locality, or under whatever plea or excuse operating, that any such attempt to
violate our freaty stipulations with these Indians,
or disturb the beace of said Territory by an effort
to invade, occupy or settis upon said reservations,
will not only be liegal and likely to disturb the
peace between the United States and said
indians, but will be disapproved by government,
and if such efforts are persisted by
government will use so much of its civil
and military power as may be necessary
to remove from ints Indian territory all persons
to remove from ints Indian territory all persons
who go there in violation of law. therefore, I. Edwin S. McCook, Secretary

m violation of law. ny whereof I have hereunto set my

FRANCE.

The Nation Still Struggling Between the Interests of Aristocracy and Radicalism.

Art Not Universal, According to an Artists' Jury-Communists Preparing for a Fatal Conclusion.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALL

PARIS. April 8, 1872. During the recess the President has remained most of the time in Paris, and gives receptions and dinners at the palace of the Elysée. The Permanent Committee of the Assembly object to this practice as an underhand preparation for the removal o the seat of government to Paris.

PARIS FORTIFICATIONS. President Taiers has been in consultation with General Proissard with regard to the orthications

of France. BOURBONISM. The Duke de Montpensier is in this city.

REFORM. M. Gambetta is making a tour of he provinces

and was last at Angers. POLITICS LEADING TO DEATH. There are now in the prisons of Versailles twentytwo communists under sentence of death.

ART NOT OF HEAVENLY INSPIRATION. The jury of painters of the annual exhibition have rejected two pictures sent in by Gustave Courbet, the communist, on the ground that the public conduct of that artist has disqualified him from

competition with honorable men PRESIDENTIAL OFFICIAL RECEPTION. President Thiers gave a reception in Paris this evening, which was well attended. The official and diplomatic bodies were largely represented.

M. Rouner has left Paris for Chischurst. It is reported that he took with him three millions of francs for the ex-Emperor.

GERMANY.

The Parliament Assembled in Session and the Royal Speech Read by Bismarck-National Consolidation, Economic Frogress and Peace Under Imperialization.

> TILECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB. BERLIN, April 8, 1872.

The session of the German Parliament was opened to-day. The Emperor was not present, and the speech

from the throne was read by the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Bismarck. The speech enumerated the various subjects of legislation to be submitted to the Parliament for the regulation and development of the national institu

tions. Among them are new military and penal codes, uniform beer and malt taxes, and the ratifica tion of the commercial treaty with Portugal, of the consular convention with the United States of America and of the postal treaty with France. The increase of German commerce permits the government to raise its estimates of the revenue,

and, accordingly, reduce the rates of taxation. Buis are promised to provide for the disposition of the loan surplus of 1871 and of the sums received on account of the French war indemnity. Alsace and Lorraine are recovering from the

shock of the late war. The foundations of German administration have been laid in those provinces. The new University of Strasburg will open on the 1st of May, and grants will be required to provide for the scientific establishments connected with the Institution.

The Prime Chancellor concluded the royal adbers."-"You will share the satisfaction felt by the federal government at the results of the first year of the empire, and joyfully anticipate further developments. You will siso receive with satisfaction the assurance that the policy followed by that government has proved successful in retaining and strengthening the confidence of all foreign Powers. The strength acquired by imperialization is the bulwark of the Fatherland, and the guarantee of peace to Europe."

ITALY.

Royal Visitors Returning Home from Rome.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

ROME, April 8, 1872. Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Deumark, in company with their Royal Higunesses the Prince of Wates and Princess Alexandra, took their depar ture from this city to-day. The Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to

TROUBLES IN HAYTI.

Arrest of the United States Consul for Protecting a Haytien "General"-Landing of Insurments and Capture of an Arsenal-The Invaders Put to Flight

or Taken and Shot. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PORT AU PRINCE, March Sc. | Via Havana, April 8, 4872. A disagreement has broken out between the local uthorities of St. Marc and the United States Consul at that port. A Playtien General, walle being led to prison, took refuge in the house of the Consul. The Coasul protected the General for a time but was arrested by the authorities. The Consul was subsequently released. The matter will be sel-

tled by the higher authorates.

Thirty men from Monte Christi lauded in chooner at Cape Haytien and seized the arsenal, holding it one night and a day. They were finally driven out and several killed. Those who escaped took to the woods.

Another Account of the Haytien Insurrection BOSTON, April 8, 1872. By letters from Cape Haytien, March 18, we have

the following information:—
During the night of the 15th and 16th of March a and of Haytien exiles, with Cinna Leconte at their head, and recruited by some Dominicans, attacked and captured the argenal at Cape Haytien. Their friends in town were frightened by the mintary precautions and refused to join the invaders. Early on the 16th the national troops attacked

and recaptured the arseast and put the invaders to night, who fled to the woods. Cinna Leconte, with seven others, were captured and shot on the 16th, and on the 17th six more were captured, five of whom shared the same fate.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Arrival of Spanish Reinforcements-The United States Steamer Mantasket-The Spanish Conservative Victory in the Elec-

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

tions of Porto Rico.

HAVANA, ADVIL 8, 1872. Advices from Santingo de Cuba to the 3d lustant have been received. A steamer from Spain had landed 1,000 reinforcements for the Spanish army in Cuba.

The sanitary condition of Guantanamo was very unsatisfactory,
The American man-of-war Nantasket arrived at

santiago de Cuba on the 30th of March. The long drought in that section had ended. The elections in Porto Rico for the Cottes resulted in a victory for the Spanish conservative party which by extraordinary efforts succeeded in elect ing eleven out of thirteen members. The news of he result of the elections in Spain and the colonies is received with great rejoicing by the Spaniards

Captain General Valmaseda has gone to Santiago

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Consideration of the Electoral Ballot Bill.

Condemnation of the Spanish Colonial Labor Plan in Cuba-Compliment to a Committee Chairman-Criminal Celebrities in Court-Sunday Sermons in the School of Nature-The Supply of Cotton.

TELESRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 8, 1872. The House of Commons this evening took up the Ballot bill in Committee of the Wnole. Mr. Bentinck and other conservatives proposed amendments, which were successively rejected.

SPANISH EMBARGO ON ASIATIC LABOR. In the House of Commons Viscount Enfield, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Thomas Hughes, stated that the government was aware that the Havana authorities had prohibited Cainese laborers from leaving Cuba. Mr. Layard denounced this action and urged that a remonstrance be sent to the Spanish government.

COMPLIMENT IN THE COMMONS. Mr. Dodson to-day formally withdrew from the chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and

Messrs. Gladstone and Disraell enlogized the retiring officer, after which Mr. J. Bonham-Carter was installed as his successor.

SKETCH OF MR. CARTER. Mr. John Bonham-Carter was a Lord of the Treasury from the year 1866 to 1838. He is a liberal in politics, and was first elected member for Winchester in the year 1847. He is fifty-five years of age, and is married to the eldest daughter of the

CRIMINAL CELEBRITIES AND THE LAW COURT. The Grand Jury was sworn at the Old Bailey to-day, and charged by the Judge respecting the cases of O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen, and Castro, the Tichborne claimant.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER. Hon. Mr. Schenck, United States simister at the Queen's Court, has returned to the city from Paris. THE COTTON SUPPLY. Fifty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety six

bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day. MR. BRIGHT'S HEALTH. It is announced that Mr. John Bright will resume

his seat in Parliament in a few days. He will, however, take no active part in public affairs, and has no intention of again entering the Cabinet. BONAPARTIST PINANCIERING. The London Post repeats a rumor which it gave

previously that Napoleon has borrowed £15,000,000 in London, but the truth of the rumor is authoriatively denied. Sabbath Saushine, with a Grand Street Con-

nee of City Soriety. London, April 8, 1872. gregation-The Sermon of Nature and Sol-Yesterday (Sunday) the weather was fine and warm, the sun shining out with unusual bright-

ness for this climate and season of the year. London was literally out of doors. The reclaimed lands along both sides of the Biver Thames, known as the Victoria and Albert embankments, which have recently been converted into pleasure grounds, were uncomfortably crowded with people. An the parks were througed from morning until night. The bands of music at negentia and Parasses Parks attracted the throughout and parasses parks. The fiver steamers were crowded to their utmost capacity.

The bridges and all public places were utilized by

knots of working people, men, women and children, enjoying the bright day and pure air. No accident or disturbance is reported, although the number of people in all the places of resort was unusually large.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

English Report of a Prospect of Satisfactory Settlement- he Illusion Dispelled.

> TILLEGRAES TO THE NEW YORK HESALS. LONDON, April 8, 1872.

The London Post states in its issue this morning that a rumor prevailed generally in the city last ntilit to the effect that an important telegram had been received at the Foreign Office from the government of the United States.

This despatch, it was reported, indicated that there was a prospect that the differences between England and America growing out of the claims for consequential damages in the Alabama claims case would be settled in a manner satisfactory to both

The Pleasing Position Contradicted. LONDON, April 8 -Evening. The rumor that the Foreign Office has received a despatch from the United States which promised a solution of the question of indirect damages is pronounced by authority to be without foundation. The report was first published in the Morning Post,

feeling of disappointment. FLOR DA.

and was copied and widely circulated by the even-

ing papers. Its contradiction produces a general

A Freelamation from Governor Read-Samuel Day Warned Not to Inter ore Further with the Internal Affairs of the State-A Strong Denunciation.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 8, 1872. Governor Reed issued a proclamation to-day which is attested by the great seal of the State claiming that the action of the Senate in adjourning without giving him a trial operated as his dis charge and acquittal from the charges preferred against him. The proclamation concludes as

But now so it is that the said Samuel T. Day, regardless of the high and sacred rights of the people and of their majority, as impossed to me at the polis, unmindful of the confusion, delay and actual public injury resulting therefrom, has made and is making removals from office and approximents thereto without authority therefor, thereby calling for this my proclamation that to the end the rights of the people and the property of the State be preserved; that the impossion and confidents of the property of the State be preserved; that the impossion and

COLLECTION OF OFFRESSIVE TAXES WITHOUT of law be stopped; that the free and equal exercise

of law be stopped; that the free and equal exercise of political rights in the elections soon to occur be had, and that all things whatsoever affecting the public welfare be legitimately done.

Now, therefore, i, Harrison keed, Governor of the State of Florida, do hereby proclaim my authority and power in the performance of all the chief executive duties, and that the acts and doings of Samuel T. Day, and the acts and doings of the Assembly, Senate and High Court of imboachment, as afore recutel, to be without authority of law, and formed him and all persons acting under and by his authority from exercising any official power or authority, under peril of the law, and Former All Observers of the law, and I command full obselience to the lawful authority of the duly elected Chief Magistrate of the State.

authority of the duly elected their magistrate of the State.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the great scal of the State to be affixed, at Tatlahassee, the capital, this 8th day of April, 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

HARRISON REED,
Governor of Florida,
JONATHAN C. GIBBS,
Secretary of State.

Governor Meed to-day appointed General Berney as Attorney General, in the place of Bisbee, appointed by Pay: and T. G. Wheatons Judge of the Duval Circuit, in place of Gilles.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest in age, late of 607 West Forty-sixth street. who was crushed to death on the evening of the 5th who was crushed to death on the evening of the 5th inst., at Forty-sixth street and Eleventh avenue, by being run over by engine No. 30, belonging to the Hudson River Radroad Company, as previously reported in the Hexalb. The engine was running down the track at the usual rate of speed, having a head light and the bell ringing, when deceased attempted to run across the track in advance of the locomotive, by which she was caught and crushed to death, the engineer not seeing her at all. The jury rendered a vordict of accidental death.

WASHINGTON.

The "Soreheads" Getting Ready for Cincinnati.

TRUMBULL IN THE FIELD.

Private War Claims in the Senate.

A Pacific Railroad Shindy in the House.

The National Bank Lock-Up Inquiry.

DR. HOUARD'S CASE.

THE MORSE MEMORIAL CELEBRATION

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1872. The Presidency—The laborals Organizing for Cincinnati-The Sorehend Popes Brighten-

For some days past the manipulators of the wires

in the liberal republican movement here have been very active in setting pegs for the Cincinnati Convention, and this afternoon they held an important conference at the Capitol. There were present Senators Schurz, Trumbull, Tipton and Fenton, besides Colonel Grosvenor, ex-Governor J. M. Ashley and several other gentlemen from nearly all the States, showing that there would be a much larger attendance at Cincinnati than was at first supposed. There was little talk about candidates, although there can be no doubt there has been an understanding between them as to the course to be pursued in the matter. The feeling was for pushing Trumbull for the nemination, but for abiding in good faith the action of the Convention should Judge Davis or Charles Francis Adams be named, Sumner and Logan were not present, but it is well understood that they will give a hearty support to whatever the others may do for the good of the coalition The arrangements for the Convention at Cincinnati, so far as this end of the line is concerned, were completed, and in a few days an announcement will be made of the time and place where delegations from the Southeast can seeme their creden tials and procure half fare tickets to Cincinnati. Senator Fenton, who is the head and front of the movement here, and is doing the organizing, declares that the prospects are exceedingly bright, much more so than a week or two ago.

Trumbull Is a Candidate for the Presidency. A despatch was recently sent from this city stating that Senator Trumbul had declared that he would not be a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention and believed that Judge Davis would be the strongest candidate that could be named. Lieutenant Governor Koerner, of Illinois, seeing this despatch, wrote to the Sonator asking whether " m a despatca to Gevernor Koerner, saying:—"There foundation for the despatch to which you refer."

the Bemocratte National Committee Not Atraid to Meet.
It is understood that the National Democratic Committee will meet in Washington about the 25th inst. In order to adopt measures to secure the im-

mediate and thorough organization of the demo

cratic party for the Presidential campaign. The Best Southern War Claim. The passage by the Senate to-day of the House bill of last session for the relief of Dr. Best, of Kentucky, is generally regarded as establishing a substantial precedent for the gradual recognition by the government of all claims that can be brought strictly within the definition damages inflicted upon the property loyal citizens by the military operations the Union forces in the Southern States. A precedent for the claim of Best was found in an act of the previous Congress for the relief of a resident of Tennessee, whose dwelling, like Best's, was razed to give sweep to the guas of temporary detensive works, and a strong lobby influence was exerted in behalf of both cases for the sake of the precedent.

Civil Rights in the House-Tae Pacific Rai's The Money Lock Up in National Banks. The number of bills and resolutions offered for eference to-day was not as large as usual, and the Civil Rights bill, which has been pending for many veeks, was put forward by the previous question being seconded, and the engrossment of the bill ordered by a vote of 100 year to 77 mays. It is now in a shape to be voted upon next Monday. The opposition seem to have lost their interest in its

There was a little scene between Mr. Brooks, of New York, and Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, which promised for a time to prove exciting. Mr. Negley asked leave to introduce a resolution to appoint a committee to lavestigate the condition of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. When Mr. Brooks objected to its reception Mr. Negley angrily asked if it was proper for a stockholder of the road to object to a matter so just. Mr. Brooks retorted by asking it a tool of Wall street, interested in stock speculations, was a fit person to offer such a resolution. It not being in order to suspend the rules Mr. Brooks insisted upon his objection and the resolution was withdrawn. It seems that the people interested in the stock of this road received intelligence that a ring had been formed to get up a furor in regard to its financial condition, and through it to lower the price of its stock and so make handsomely by the operation. Upon learning this project they telegraphed the fact to Mr. Brooks, who was on the lookout for the resolution, and received it with a broadside. On the other hand it is alleged that the road is on the verge of bankruptey. and that investigation late its affairs is necessary. In any event the whole proceeding to-day was dis-graceful, and reflected discredit on both sides.

Mr. Hooper, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, offered a resolution directing that committee to investigate any national bank alleged to be engaged in a conspiracy to lock up currency, with a view to produce a money panic with power to send for persons and papers. This was agreed to, with an amendment by Mr. Cox directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report any information he has received on that subject and what legislation is necessary to prevent its recur-Tae House went into Committee of the Whole on

the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation blil, which has been returned by the Senate twenty-five have been concurred in by the commit. tee. Eight of the regular appropriation oills have passed the House; two more have been in the House ready for action several days, and the eleventh, the There remains but one more of the regular bills, the Miscellaneous bill, and that will be ready in a week. The House was clearly in no mood for work to-day. After considering the Appropriation bill for a short time, quite languidly, and doing one good deed in abolishing the practice of printing the laws of Congress in small country newspapers-the job only serving as so much pap from government to keep journalistic life in them-at four o'clock the House adjourned.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will meet to-morrow for the consideration of Mr. Randan's resolution concerning Dr. Houard, on which they have leave to report at any time. Dr. Houard, of Philadelphia, a brother of the condemned man, has furnished a statement which contradicts in some important particulars the late letter of Secretary Fish to Vice President Colfax, but which is mainly argumentative as to his brother's right to American protection. The general belief and the wish of a majority in Congress is that the committee will report explicitly in as-

sertion of the right of this government either to require more conclusive proof that Dr. Houard to wholly subject to Spanish jurisdiction, or to be satsafed that he has not been sentenced after an unfair trial for a sympathy with the Cuban rebellion, that cannot be proved to have developed at any time into an overt act against the Spanish authority in

The National Morse Memorial Celebrations The committee having charge of the memorial services in nonor of the late Professor Morse, to be held in the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, 16th inst., held a full meeting to-day and reported the near com-pletion of arrangements which will make the event one of great interest. Leading members of both houses of Congress will deliver short addresses, and Oliver Wendell Holmes will probably read a poem written expressly for the occasion. Letters have been addressed to the mayors of the principal cities of the United States, requesting them to call public meetings on the same night, and a plan is being perfected to hold similar meetings throughout the world, to communicate by telegraph with

It was resolved that the following invitation be

To His Excellency the Governor of The National Telegraph Monument To His Excellency the Governor of The National Telegraph Monument Association have appointed you one of the Vice Presidents on the occasion of the memorial services in noner of Samuel F. B. Morse, to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, on Tucsday evening, April 16 Telegraph your acceptance, and if you cannot be present, the appointment of a proxy resion of co-journing here. Address A. S. SOLOMONS, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

It was further agreed to invite the widow and family of the late professor to be present upon the occasion, and to become the guests of the nation. Rev. Dr. Adams, pastor of the Professor, is invited to open the proceedings with priver. Admission to the building is to be had by card only.

The Soldiers and Sallors' Homestend Act. The President on Thursday tast signed the biff granting homesteads to those wno served in the army and navy during the rebellion. It thus becomes law. It provides that every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebeilion for pinety days or more, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of the War Appropriation act, approved February 13, 1852; and every seamen, marine and officer, who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the Marine Corps during the rebellion for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the govern ment, shall, on compliance with the Homestead law, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding 160 acres, or one-quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the atternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the nomestead

The act defines the manner of settlement, and makes the important provision that the time of service shall be deducted from the time necessary to perfect title to the lands. Those incapacitated from service by wounds will be allowed the full term of their enlistment. The provisions for actual settling and improvement remain in force, modified, however, to allow at an agent entering on the homeshall matter and improvements.

Illness of the President The President is suffering from a cold, with which ie has been afflicted for two or three days, and remains in the private portion of the Executive Mansion. He consequently received no visitors this Georgia State Bonds.

A committee of the Georgia Legislature, consisting of Senator Thomas J. Simmons, chairman; John J. Hall and Garnet McMillen, together with General Robert Toombs, attorney for the committee, and Aiton Algier, Assistant State Treasury Clerk, passed through this city to-night en route for New Vork, where, under a resolution of the Legislature. they will investigate the sale of Georgia State bonds they will investigate the sale of Georgia State bonds issued and disposed of white Bullock was Governor of that State. It is said that the amount of bonds issued, and into the transfer of which by Bullock this committee is to inquire, amounts to nearly \$12,009,000, \$7,509,000 of which were issued as able to various railroads which are uncompleted and without rolling stock, although the full quota of bonds belonging to them upon completion have already been issued and sold. The other \$4,500,000 bonds were, it is claimed, issued by Bullock to defray expenses of the Legislature and to provide for interest accruing on bonds to 1871, while it is said only \$1,000,000 was actually required for that purpose. It is claimed that the issue of these bonds, or a greater portion of them, was clearly unconstitutional, and that the State of Georgia is not legally responsible for them.

The Freuch Charge d'Affaires.

The Freuch Charge d'Affaires.
It is understood that the recall of M. Bellonet, the French Chargé d'Affaires in this city, has been asked of the French government.

EXPLOSION FROM FIRE DAMP.

Bost by Exposing a Naked Lamp-One Man Killed and Two Others Seriously Injured.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 8, 1872. This morning an explosion of fire damp occurred in the Pinebrook shatt of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, resulting in the death of one man and the serious injury of two others. As the men came to their work those engaged in the chambers where the explosion took place were notified by the fire boss not to go to work, as there was fire damp in that locality. This order was repeated several times. Notwith-tanding, a miner named James Stone went in with his naked hamb. The yas ignited and a fearful explosion took place, killing a laborer named Campbell and burning Pairick O'Hara seriously, if not tainly, about the face, hands and body; also burning James Stone about the face and back.

DR. HUSTON'S CASE. The Committee Investigating-The Charges Alleged to be Proven-The Accused Prefers

Counter Canvge .- BALTIMORE, April 8, 1872. The committee appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Conference to investigate the charges against Rev. Dr. Huston, whose alleged eccentricities with the youthful lady members of his congregation have been printed in the HERALD, are now at work, and will report this week. Although nothing is known definitely of the results of their inquiry, enough has transpired to warrant the assertion that the

dentities of the resident the assertion that the charges against bim.

HAVE BEEN SHOWN TOO TRUE.

Dr. Rogers, the Presiding Elder of the District, and chairman of the committee, authorizes the statement that Dr. Ruston's declaration to a Heralic correspondent in relation to his, Dr. Roger's, statements at the Warrenton Conference were wholly untrue. A few days ago Dr. Huston preferred with the lady members of the congregation against Dr. Munsey, who is a principal witness against him, but an investigation has shown them groundless. The report of the committee will undoubtedly show a degree of crime on the part of this Dr. Huston such as this country has seddon known.

Life and Beauty Can Never Depart from the hair to which PHALON'S CHENICAL HAIR IN-VIGORATOR is daily applied. Sold by all druggists.

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A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Browleav, parage Marray (1999) A .- During the Spring Months Nothing is so purifying, healthful and refreshing as RUSSIAN (rappe) BATHS, at 25 knst Fourth street.

A.-A.-A. Raymond & Co., Clothiers, CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STREETS, SPRING OVERCOATS AND SPRING SUITS.

Angell's Torkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, comer Twenty-orth street -- Vindizing before breakfast, Favigorating before dinner, more southing than opiates by one religing. Ledles day and evening. Gentlemon every day and all night. A .- Royal Havann Lottery .- I. B. Martines

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has o Equal in the For all Household Puty ones, Except Clothes washing, SAPOLIO is cheaper and better than soap.

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\$350 Reward for Case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia Dr. FD LER'S RIEUMATIC SYRUP will not oute. Physiciap' advice aratis daily. It John street,